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APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

for

**REDUCING BACKGROUND IN HYBRIDIZATION REACTIONS**

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION  
REDUCING BACKGROUND IN HYBRIDIZATION REACTIONS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

**[0001]** This application is a continuation of application Serial No. 09/785,881, filed February 16, 2001, pending, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

**[0002]** The present invention relates to the field of molecular biology. In particular, the invention relates to methods for detecting, identifying and/or distinguishing between nucleic acid molecules or functional analogues thereof, such as PNA's.

BACKGROUND

**[0003]** The most common method for identification of a nucleic acid sequence is the hybridization of a sequence-specific short piece of DNA (probe) to the complementary sequence in the target nucleic acid (DNA or RNA). This can then be followed by the extension of the probe through the action of a nucleic acid polymerase or ligase. Usually, the probe is labeled (directly, indirectly; before, during or after hybridization) with a detectable moiety. For instance, a radioactive or fluorescent group can be included to indicate the presence of the (hybridized) probe at a certain position or place. In a typical protocol, the probe-target complex is formed after the hybridization is washed (bound-free separation) to remove nonbound probe. The amount of probe that remains attached to the target, as indicated by the label, is a measure for the amount of target that has a complementary sequence of the probe. When no signal is obtained, the target sequence is absent, or is at least below the detection levels.

**[0004]** This method of probe hybridization is also commonly used for the detection and quantification of nucleic acids belonging to pathogenic microorganisms in clinical samples. In some protocols, the nucleic acid from the microorganism is first amplified with a nucleic acid

amplification method, such as PCR, NASBA, SDA, TMA or others, before the amplified nucleic acid is detected by probe hybridization. In more recently described methods, the probe hybridization takes place during the generation of the amplified nucleic acid in the amplification reaction itself. In this protocol, the signal of the label attached to the probe becomes detectable only after the probe has hybridized to the complementary nucleic acid. Examples of such probes that enable real-time homogeneous detection in amplification reactions are the TaqMan<sup>1,2</sup> and Molecular Beacon<sup>3,4</sup> probes.

[0005] Another feature of probes is the identification of small changes (*i.e.*, mutations) in the nucleotide sequence. Single nucleotide mutations and larger mutations, including insertions and deletions, can be detected by the application of specific probes that are the complement of the sequence encompassing the mutation. Commonly, the probes are short oligonucleotides consisting of approximately 15-50 nucleotides, preferably about 20 nucleotides with a mutated position somewhere in the middle of the sequence. The probe will not be able to hybridize or the probe will hybridize with reduced efficiency in the case where there is no complete match between the probe and the target sequence. Only a completely matched probe will give a good detectable signal. If multiple probes are used that are specific for different sequences with mutations in the probe, a signal that matched the target and the mutation is identified in the end. There are many variations on this theme, but the basic principle of two complementary sequences that hybridize when there are no mismatches is always present. This strategy for identifying single nucleotide mutations is preferably applied to molecular beacon probes<sup>6,7</sup>, because nonlinear probes have a high specificity.

[0006] A problem occurs, however, when looking for small variations in target sequences, such as point mutations. When mixed probes are applied, those probes that have only a mismatch at the site of the point mutation will hybridize to the target sequence, competing with the probe that has an exact complementary sequence to the target sequence. Although this binding is weaker than that of the exact fit, it gives rise to background, which may be considered a positive signal and may lead to false positives. The reverse is also true. When there are homologous target sequences present, competition for a single kind of probe may occur. Even in

systems where single probes and/or single target sequences per container are used, the results start to overlap and the distinguishing capacity may be insufficient. This occurs when there are large homologies in hybridizing areas which are the same in different containers containing related, but not identical, probes and/or target sequences.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0007]** We found that the introduction of a mismatch in a nonlinear probe, such as a beacon probe, enhances the specificity of the probe in a mixed set of homologous probes for the detection of point mutations in a sequence. We also found that using a single nonlinear probe having a mismatch for at least one of a member of a family of target sequences also enhances the specificity by reducing background signals. This result is unexpected because, until the present invention, it was stated that introduced mismatches in nonlinear probes resulted in very unstable hybrids.<sup>7</sup> It was suggested that a hairpin probe, such as a beacon probe, hardly binds its target sequence anymore after one introduced mismatch. Only linear probes would significantly bind their target sequence after the introduction of a mismatch. Therefore, only linear probes were thought to be suitable for intended introduction of a mismatch to reduce background. However, we have found that hybridization of nonlinear probes comprising a mismatch with a target sequence is indeed possible and that the amount of formed hybrids and the stability of the hybrids is sufficient to perform identification of a nucleic acid sequence. Moreover, the introduction of an intended mismatch in nonlinear probes reduces background in hybridization reactions.

**[0008]** Thus, the invention provides a method for reducing background in a hybridization reaction of nucleic acids involving mixed homologous probes, wherein at least one of the probes is nonlinear, comprising introducing a mismatch with an intended target sequence in at least one of the nonlinear probes. The presence of the mismatch reduces the specificity of probes not entirely complementary to a target sequence to such an extent that the background signal is at least significantly reduced. This is particularly useful in methods where the probes are very similar, for instance, when single point mutations must be detectable. Thus, the invention provides a preferred method in which the probes are designed to detect point mutations

in target sequences and, more specifically, a method wherein at least two of the probes comprise an identical sequence except for the variation of the point mutation and possibly the site of the mismatch. This does not mean that the sequences must be identical over the whole of the molecule, but that they are identical in the part where hybridization should occur. This is a situation in which false positives are a significant risk. The mismatch should comprise as many nucleotides as necessary to significantly lower the background, but not so many nucleotides that the probe having the exact match for the allelic variation (point mutation) has a significantly lower binding affinity. The number depends, of course, on the length of the probe and the base composition of the probe. Typically, no more than 10 percent of the probe should be mismatched, preferably less than 5%, and especially about 1-3 nucleotides in a 20-nucleotide probe or the corresponding percentage in a shorter or longer probe. Thus, in a further embodiment, the invention provides a method wherein the mismatch comprises 1-3 nucleotides. For the same reasons as mentioned above, the mismatch should be located not too close, but also not too far away from the actual site of variation. Typically, in a 20-nucleotide probe, it should be located between 2 and 5 nucleotides from the site of variation. Thus, in a further embodiment, the invention provides a method wherein the mismatch is located between 2 and 20 nucleotides up- or downstream of the point mutation.

[0009] Probe length is not really critical. Conventional probe lengths are suitable. Usually, probes should not exceed 50 nucleotides and should not be less than 15 nucleotides, with a good average at about 20 nucleotides. Thus, in yet another embodiment, the invention provides a method wherein at least one nonlinear probe has a length of about 15-50 nucleotides. As stated above, a label is typically applied for detection of bound (sometimes unbound) probe. The label may be any conventional label, and it may be attached to the probe or the hybridized complex at any suitable time. Thus, in yet another embodiment, the invention provides a method wherein at least one of the mixed homologous nonlinear probes is provided with a detectable moiety. Before or after the hybridization step, conventional amplification and/or purification steps may be employed in the methods of the invention. All such methods are well known in the

art and need no further explanation here. Therefore, the invention further provides a method which includes an amplification step.

**[0010]** Sets of probes designed for the methods of the present invention are also provided by the invention. Thus, the invention provides, *e.g.*, a set of mixed homologous probes for detection of at least one allelic variant of a nucleic acid family, wherein at least one of the probes is nonlinear, the probes comprising sequences that are completely complementary to and are specific for one of the allelic variants of the family, except for a specific mismatch located upstream and/or downstream from the site of variation.

**[0011]** The invention further provides a set of mixed homologous primers, wherein at least two of the probes comprise an identical sequence except for the variation of a point mutation and possibly the site of the mismatch, preferably a set wherein the mismatch comprises 1-3 nucleotides. The reasons for the design of the sets of primers have been explained above and will become more apparent from the experimental part. The invention also provides a set wherein the mismatch is located 2-20 nucleotides upstream or downstream of the point mutation, whereby the probes typically have lengths between 15 and 50 nucleotides. Furthermore, the invention also provides using the methods and the probes in molecular biology in general, and in the detection of point mutations and allelic variants in particular, especially in the field of detection of pathogens, in particular, of HIV variants. Thus, the invention further provides the use of a set of probes according to the invention for the detection of variants of a family of nucleic acids, particularly wherein the family of nucleic acids is derived from a family of pathogens, in particular, wherein the family represents a number of HIV-variants. Kits for carrying out the methods according to the invention are also provided.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

**[0012]** FIG. 1 is a depiction of real-time signal generation of NASBA reactions with different molecular beacon probes (see table 1 for details) using different HIV-1 strains as input.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0013] The invention is further explained by the use of the following example. This illustrative example is not to limit the invention in any way.

### Example 1

[0014] In this example, nucleic acid extracted from the supernatant of HIV-1 *in vitro* cultures was amplified with NASBA using different primer sets for HIV-1 RNA (gag region) amplification. The HIV-1 viruses used in this example were of the subtypes A, B and C, which could be distinguished by mutations in the gag region that was amplified. The nucleic acid was extracted and purified using the “Boom” method (Boom R., Sol C.J., Salimans M.M., Jansen C.L., Wertheirn-van Dillen P.M., van der Noordaa J., 1990. Rapid and simple method for purification of nucleic acids. *J. Clin. Microbiol.*; 28(3):495-503). After the extraction, nucleic acid was eluted in 50 $\mu$ l buffer (10 mM tris, pH7.5, 1 mM EDTA) or water and stored at -20° C. For amplification by NASBA, 5 $\mu$ l of this nucleic acid solution was used as input for the amplification reactions. The primers and molecular beacon probes (for reference see: Leone G., van Schijndel H., van Gemen B., Kramer F.R., Schoen C.D. (1998), Molecular beacon probes combined with amplification by NASBA enable homogeneous, real-time detection of RNA, *Nucleic Acid Res.*; May 1;26(9):2150-2155) that were used in the experiment are described in table 1.

[0015] Table 1, Primers and probes used. (Sequence Listing incorporated by this reference.)

Gap-p1:	Primer P1 5' <i>AATTCTAATACGACTCACTATA</i> GGGTGCTATGTCACTCCCCTGGTCTCCTCA 3' (SEQ. ID. NO. 1)
Gap-p2	Primer P2 5' AGTGGGGGGACATCAAGCAGCCATGC <del>AAA</del> 3' (SEQ. ID. NO. 2)
Type A-1	Probe 5' <b>CGTACG</b> TGGGACAGGTTACATCCAG <b>CGTACG</b> 3' (SEQ. ID. NO. 3)
Type A-2	Probe 5' <b>CGTACG</b> TGGGACAGGTTAC <u>AGCCAG</u> <b>CGTACG</b> 3' (SEQ. ID. NO. 4)
Type B-1	Probe 5' <b>CGTACG</b> GAAGCTGCAGAATGGGATAGA <b>CGTACG</b> 3' (SEQ. ID. NO. 5)
Type B-2	Probe 5' <b>CGTACG</b> GAAGCTGCAGAAT <u>GAGATAGA</u> <b>CGTACG</b> 3' (SEQ. ID. NO. 6)
Type C-1	Probe 5' <b>CGTACG</b> CCATCAATGATGAGGCTGCA <b>CGTACG</b> 3' (SEQ. ID. NO. 7)
Type C-2	Probe 5' <b>CGTACG</b> CCATCAAT <u>GAAGAGGGCTGCA</u> <b>CGTACG</b> 3' (SEQ. ID. NO. 8)

[0016] The T7 RNA promoter sequence that is part of the P1 primers is shown in *italics*. The stem sequences of the molecular beacons is given in **bold**. The purposely-mismatched nucleotides in the probes are underlined.

[0017] The molecular beacon probes that are used in this experiment are labeled with TET, ROX or FAM (the label) at the 5' ends for respectively type A, type B and type C. All probes are labeled with DABCYL (the quencher) at the 3' end. The NASBA reactions (Tris-HCl 40 mM, pH=8.5, MgCl<sub>2</sub> 12 mM, KC1 70 mM, DTT 5 mM, dNTP's (each) 1 mM, rATP 2 mM, rUTP 2 mM, rCTP 2 mM, rGTP 1.5 mM, ITP 0.5 mM, EDTA 0.75 mM, DMSO 15% v/v, oligonucleotide P1 0.2 μM, oligonucleotide P2 0.2 μM, molecular beacon probe 0.2 μM and Sorbitol 0.375 M) were incubated at 65° C for 5 minutes and subsequently at 41° C for 5 minutes. Next, the enzyme mix was added (BSA 2.1 mg, RNase H 0.01 units, T7 RNA Polymerase 37 units, AMV-RT 7.5 units) and after gentle mixing by tapping, the reactions were incubated at 41° C in a fluorometer (Cytofluor 4000, Perkin Elmer or ABI 7700, ABI) for 90

minutes with measurement of the fluorescent signal every minute. The results of the experiment are shown in FIG. 1.

[0018] From the results as shown in FIG. 1, it is clear that the introduction of a purposely made mismatch has resulted in increased specificity of the probes. (This is viewed by comparing the lower three panels with the upper three panels in FIG. 1.) Specifically, FIG. 1 illustrates real-time signal generation of NASBA reactions with different molecular beacon probes using different HIV-1 strains as input.

#### REFERENCES

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